

EXHIBIT 1

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dialects

diachronic approach to language study. b. change or development in a linguistic system over a period of time, 2. historical change. [1956-60: DIACHRON(IC) + -Y²]

diachylon (di ak's lon) *n.* Med. an adhesive plaster consisting chiefly of litharge and oil, used in the treatment of wounds and excoriations. Also, **diachylum** (di ak's lam), [1878-1883; *< L < Gk diachylon* (something) made of juices, equiv. to dia-*dia-* + *chylus* juice (also Latinized as diachylum whence E sp. with -um); *r.* ME *diacholon < ML and ME diachylon < MP* both *< LL diacholon*]

di-ac-id (di'asid), *adj.* *Chem.* 1. capable of combining with two molecules of a monobasic acid. 2. (of an acid or a salt) having two replaceable hydrogen atoms. (1885-70; di' + acid)

di-ac-o-nal (di ak'ə nəl), adj. pertaining to a deacon.
[1806-15; < LL *diaconalis*. See DRAGON, -AL']

di·ac·o·nate (di ak's nē, -nāt'), *n.* 1. the office or dignity of a deacon. 2. a body of deacons. [1720-80; *<* *L. diaconatus*. See **DEACON**, **-ATE**]

di-a-con-i-con (di'n kou' luoŋ', -koo), *n.* *pl.* -**aa** (-ka).
a society in an Eastern or early Christian church, usu-
ally on the south side of the bema. (1720-30; < L^{at} *di-*
akenikon (> LL *diaconicum*), neut. of *diaconikos* of a

di-a-crit-ic (di'a krit'ik), *n.* 1. Also called **diacritic** or **loan mark**, a mark, point, or sign added or attached to a letter or character to distinguish it from another of similar form, to give it a particular phonetic value, to indi-

dis-*krítikós* *diskrítivós*, equiv. to *dis-* *dis-* + *kritikós* *critic*
dis-krítik-os (*dis* *krití* *kal*) *adj.* 1. serving to dis-

[illegible]

di-a-dei-phous (di'a dei'fəs), *adj.* Bot. 1. (of stems) united into two sets by their elements. 2. (of plants)

di-a-dem (di'a dem'), *n.* 1, a crown. 2, a cloth head-band, sometimes adorned with jewels, formerly worn by

to adorn with or as if with a diadem; crown. [1250-1300]
ME *diademe* (< AF) < L *diadema* < Gk *diadēma* fillet,
band, equiv. to *diadē-* (verbal s. of *diadēn* to bind round
+ *-ma* n. suffix)

di-ad-o-cho-ki-ne-sia (di ad'o kō ki nō'zho, -zhō o -ad o, -ki-), *n.* *Mcd.*, the normal ability to perform rapidly alternating muscular movements, as flexion and extension. Also **di-ad-o-cho-ki-ne-sis** (di ad'o kō ki nō'zho, -zhō o -ad o, -ki-), *n.* *Mcd.*, the normal ability to perform rapidly alternating muscular movements, as flexion and extension. Also **di-ad-o-cho-ki-ne-sia** (di ad'o kō ki nō'zho, -zhō o -ad o, -ki-), *n.* *Mcd.*, the normal ability to perform rapidly alternating muscular movements, as flexion and extension.

diadokhe (diadokhe) = Greek: the ability of

diadochē (di'ad'ok'hē), *n.* *crystal.* the ability of certain different elements to exist in place of each other in certain points of a space lattice; *isomorphism*. [*irreg.* \leftarrow *Gk. diadoche* succession] see **DIADOCHOKINESIS**] —**diadochē** (di'ad'ok'hē), *adj.*

diadromous (di'ad-ro-mas), adj. 1. Bot. (of a leaf) having a fanlike arrangement of veins. 2. (of fish) migrating between fresh and salt water. Cf. **anadromous**, **catadromous**. [1946-50; DIA- + -DROMOUS]

diag., 1. diagonal; diagonally. 2. diagram.

diagene-sis (di'jə-jen'ə-sis), n. Geol. the physical and chemical changes occurring in sediments between

tropics *n.* the tropes of deprecation and ambivalence. [1985-90; *trop-*, from *trop-*, -change + *-ics*] —*dē-tro-pī-kəl* (*dē* + *jə* nɒt /k/) adj.

tropical *adj.* 1. of or pertaining to a tropic, 2. of or pertaining to the tropics (*trop-i-kəl*) (*trop* + *-ical*). [*trop-*, -change + *-ical*] —*trop-i-kəl* (*trop* + *-ical*) adj.

di-a-g-e-o-t-ro-pism (di'a/jə o'trə pliz'm), *n.* Bot. dia-
geotropis tendency or growth. [1875-80; DIA- + GEOTRO-
PISM]

Diag-nos-lev (dē d'gō lēf; Russ. dyā'gyi lyif, n. Ser-
gēi Pā-vlo-vich (gū' gā' pav lō'vich; Russ. syir gyā'
pu viō'vyich), 1872-1929, Russian ballet producer.
di-ag-nose (dī'ag nōs, -nōz, dī'ag nōs, -nōs), v.
trans. -ing; -nōs; to determine the identity of

(a disorder, illness, etc.) by a medical examination: The doctor diagnosed the illness as influenza. 2. to ascertain the cause or nature of (a disorder, malfunction, problem, etc.) from the symptoms: The mechanic diagnosed the trouble that caused the engine knock. 3. to

diagnosis (di'eg-nō'sis, n., pl. -ses (-sēz)). 2. *Med.* The process of determining the nature of a disease or condition on the basis of scientific examination. —*v.t.* 4. to make a diagnosis. (1860-85; back formation from *diagnosis*) —*di'ag-nōs'abīl* (adj).

1. the process of determining by examination the nature and circumstances of a diagnosed condition. 2. the description reached from such an examination. Abbr.; Dx. 3. Biol. scientific determination; a description that classifies or groups an organism or specimen. 4. a determining or analysis of the cause or nature of a problem or situation.

di-ag-nos-tic (di/eg nos'tik), adj. 1. of pertaining to

error in a computer program, computer system, or component device. b. a program or subroutine that performs such operations. [1615-20; < Gk *diagnostikos*, adj., 'diagnosing' (< *diagnō* 'distinguish' (< *diagnōskō* 'see and know') + *-thōs* -sc) -di-/agnos'thōtikōs, adj.]

diag-nos-ti-cate (di'ag nos'ti kāt), v.t. a.1. 'cause -cating to diagnose. [1840-50; DIAGNOSTIC + -ate]

-di-/gnos'the-sion, n.

[1660-70] see DIAGNOSTIC, -ics]

edge of a solid figure to an opposite edge, as a plane having an oblique direction. 3. having oblique ridges, markings, etc. —n. 4. a diagonal line or 5. virgule. 6. a diagonal row, part, pattern, etc. 7. *ledge*, (of a horse at a trot) the foreleg and the hind

Chess, one of the polite game of squares on a board: He advanced his bishop along the open diagonal (1535-46); \leftarrow L diagonally \leftarrow Gk diagonally (two) from the angle (see DIA., CON) + L. Δ lin. Δ l.) \rightarrow diagonally adu.

diagonal matrix, *Math.* a square matrix in which all the entries except those along the diagonal from upper left to lower right are zero. [1926-80]

plain the parts, operation, etc., of something, a diagram of an engine. 3: a chart, plan, or schema. 4: represented by a diagram; make a diagram of. (Compare < L. *diagramma* < Gr.; that which is marked off by lines. See *dia-*, *-gram*.) —*di'a-gram'ma* ble, *di'a-*

di-a-graph (di'ə-graf, -gräf), *n.* 1, a drawing, used in reproducing outlines, plans, etc., mechanically on any desired scale. 2, a combined map and scale. [1840-50; *< F* *diagrapha < Gk* *diaphra* *to draw*. See *diagram*.]

di-a) (dvei, di), n., v. di-a-ot, di-a-ing n. di-a-ot, di-a-ing, adj. — 1. a place, district, or other surface containing markings of figures which at the time of day is indicated by hands, pointers

or knob used for regulating a mechanism, as in breaking electrical connections, etc., as in tuning of a television station in or out. Also called *rotary*. A rotatable plate or disk as a telephone dial with finger holes that are marked with letters or numbers.

regulate, select, or tune in by means of a
radio; to dial my favorite program. 10. to
phone call to: Dial me at home. —p. 11.
phone dial; to dial a telephone I keep dial-
ling.

dial., 1. dialect 2. dialectal 3. dialectal

provincial, rural, or socially distinct language that differs from the standard language when considered as substandard. 3. a nonstandard language: The literary dialect is used as a standard language. 4. a language considered

1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1997; 277: 1001-1005.